FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Situation Almost a Dry Rot-Review of the Week.

THE MONEY AND GOLD MARKETS.

Steadiness of Government and Good Railway Bonds-Investment Securities-Mining Intelligence.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, July 16, 1876. }
Aside from an apparent activity, which was princ pally the result of manipulation on the Sto ange, the markets of New York during the past week have presented a duiness unusual even for this seaso he year. There has also occurred a sharp decline In the values of some of the principal staples. Peone as we are to look to the future for relief from present woes, it is fitting that the lessons of the last few years should not pass unheeded, since they teach that the apple of prosperity is not to be plucked from the uniltured tree of anticipation, but only from the results of new works, new enterprises and new labors, and that even these prolific seeds, to be productive of sound fruit, must be planted in a soil nourished by a real and intrinsically valuable money, and not in one merely watered by a fluctuating credit, whether it pertain to the individual or the government. Who can review

THE POOLISH AND ILLEGAL ISSUE of \$26,000,000 of legal tenders after the panic of 1873 without acknowledging that it has been the principal stumbling block in the pathway of recuperation? To it was due the postponement of that rapid and prompt iquidation of insolvents whose bankruptcies have since been scattered through the past three years, and the end is not yet, because still undeveloped misfortune are competing with and clogging a sound and healthy trade. It was this issue that has cost the country millions of dollars in enabling speculators to carry with "cheap money" the products of the soil until waste and rot have well nigh made them worthless.

is offered for sale at 90c. to \$1 per bushel, in an unsound condition, that might and would have been shipped to England last autumn at from \$1 15 to \$1 25 if 'money" had not been cheap. It has demoralized the country, and led not a small class of persons to believe that one of the duties of the government is to supply the people with money or a "circulating medium nstead of depending upon the prompt sales and realization of the nation's products. Therein lies the only true source of wealth. It is of little use, however, to plant and reap if the product is to be held until rot begins. It was this issue which has enabled the railroads of the country, with scarcely an exception, to largely increase their debts during the past three years, until THE INTEREST ACCOUNTS

have assumed such proportions that they are now engaged in a strife to secure to each all the business of their respective sections, so ruinous that its continuance has but one end for all-bankruptcy-for the strongest as well as the weakest. These extraordinary low rates for transportation have undoubtedly stimuated some extra immediate shipments, but as they do not increase the ability of consumers, what is now sent forward in advance of wants simply reduces the quantity to be transported later, whether the rates be THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks during the week have been dull, and, notwithstanding the efforts of cliques to establish higher prices, closed generally lower than they did last Saturday. There is no evidence that many shares have passed out of the hands of the large speculators or that the outside community have yet begun to participate in the faith that higher prices are to be marked in the autumn. The principal cards played were Lake Shore and Western Union, and toward the end of the week Michigan Central, which suffered a sharp decline, owing to a decrease in the carnings. The grange shares were sparingly dealt in and generally ruled steady. Rock Island is firm, New York Central quiet and steady, and Pacific Mail, whenever disturbed, inclined downward. Erie stiffened a trifle on the favorable report from the meeting of stock and bond holders in London; but the fire seems to have gone out of the old favorite, and it slumbers among its own ashes. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was also firmer. The coal stocks received a fair share of attention and have luctuated rather widely. The sales, seller 60 days, indicate that there are a few parties who believe in still lower prices. Investment shares were quiet firm, although one would suppose, from the plethora of capital, that they would receive a good deal of atten

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. The following table represents the opening, highest and lowest sales, regular way, of the principal stocks

anting the part nearly t	8			
shares dealt in :-	22			
		Open-	High-	Low-
	Shares.	ing.	est.	est.
Atlantic and Pacific Tel. pf	250	214	256	214
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	1,050	1814	1836	1814
Chicago and Northwest'n.	3,100	4236	4236	42 14
Unicago and N. W. pref	8,300	6734	6734	6636
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	619	10934	1093	100
Chicago, Bur, and Quincy	237	115	115	115
C., C. and I. C	350	334	374	334
C., C., C. and I	100	44	44	44
Cleveland and Pittsburg	357	94 14	94%	94 %
Chicago and Alton	608	102	102	102
Det., Luck. and Western	14,382	101%	103	100%
Del. and Hudson Canal.	151	1083	108%	107
United States Express	1,591	7616	76%	73%
Erie	13,300	14.97	1434	14%
Hariem	110	140	140%	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	400	1414	14%	14 %
Han, and St. Jo. pret	300	24 15	2434	
Illinois Central	1.028	98	98	97%
Lake Shore	125,916	57	57%	5436
Michigan Central	28,585	50%	5234	4736
Morris and Esgex	515	10136	10134	101 %
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,600	413/	4136	40%
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf	16,460	7134	72%	71%
New York Central	275	108%	1083	108%
New Jersey Central	11,814	72	7314	7114
Phio and Mississippi	3,110	16%	1654	16%
Pacific Mail	10,800	2614	265	2534
3t. L. and Iron Mt'n	100	17	17	11
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pf	700	2036	80	2936
fol, Wab, and Western	350	236	214	234
Union Pacific	1.910	63	63	6014
Western Union Tel	71,728	71%	7136	69%
Pro. Con. L. and P. Co	1,700	119%	1195	*1123
Erie preferred	176	21	21	21
Bold	900	11176	111%	1111%
the state of the s	ALCOHOL: NAME OF THE PARTY OF T	R. Steiner M. P.		-

Total for the week 329,693

CLORNG PRICES - RAPTERDAY, 3 P M.
Pacific Mail. . 25% a 25% b St pt 71% a 72
Western Union 71% a 71% C, C, C & 1 43 a 44
Atl & rac Tel. . 18% a 18% C, C, C & 1 43 a 44
Atl & rac Tel. . 18% a 18% C, C & 1 C 3 a 6
Quicksilver . 12 a 15 b Let. & W. 101% a 101%
Quicksilver pt 15 a 18
Mar L & Min. . 74 a 9
Mar L & Min. . 75 a 11%
Mar L & Min. . 75 a 15
Mar L & Min. . 75 a 15
Mar L & Min. . 75 a 15
Mar L & Min. . 105 a 105
Mich Central . 473 a 48
Distance . 75 a 16
Mells-Pargolix . 85 a 88
N Y C & H R. 105
Dieve & Ditte. . 94 a 75
Chi & N W C & a 455
Dieve & Ditte. . 94 a 75
Missour Frat. . 60% a 10%
Missour Frat. . 60% a 75
Missour Fra

THE MONET MARKET. ey on call loaned at 2 a 23; per cent, and closed at 2. The banks and trust companies are loaning at 3 to 4 per cent. Commercial paper is in good demand are not easily sold. We quote sixty to ninety day prime dry goods indorsed bills receivable at 3 a 334 per cent. Four months' acceptances are 316 a 5, and good single names of lour- to six months 5 a 7. Grocery paper is in good request at 4 % a 5 % per cent for four months' notes, and 3% a 5 for sixty day Cuba and other acceptances. Single name is rated at 5 a 7, with a fight inquiry. The bank statement shows a gain in the excess above the legal reserve of \$21,075,725.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. The market for sterling has been strong all the week and up to the top rates for specie shipping, the supply of commercial bills being very limited and fully ab ard drawers made a lurther advance in their rates, and at the close we quote prime bankers' sixty days bills on the basis of \$4 89 to the pound stering, and three days sight at \$4 91. The selling raics are \$4 88 and \$4 90% respectively. The occasion of the advance was the lowering by the Bank of England of the price of United States \$20 gold pieces from 76s, 33sd, to 76s, 3d. vance. Commercial bills are quoted at 4.86% a 4.87% for long and at 4.88% to 4.80% for short. France in Paris are 5.18); to 5.15 to the dollar for long and 5.15 to 5.12% for short, Antwerp being the same, and Swiss \$ 16% to 5.13% and 5.13% to 5.11%. Hamburg, Frank-

ing 40% to 40% to 40%. There has been considerable falling off in business in Continental exchange during the week.

GOLD COINS. The following are the nominal quotations represent-

tul rue bites in ford for orner co.	II) :	
	Bid.	Asked
Trade dollars	80	89
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	Nom.
English stiver	\$4 80	\$4.86
Five trancs	92	95
Thalers	60	71
English sovereigns	4 85	4 89
Twenty francs		3 92
Twenty marks	4 75	4 80
Spanish doubloons		16 00
Mexican doubloons		15 65
Mexican twenty peso	19 55	19 65
Fine silver bars, \$1 03 a \$1 08	bid per or	ince.
Fine gold bars par to 14 per c	ent premi	um on the

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total imports of merchandise at the port since January 1, this year, were \$164,706,833, against \$194,098,555 for the corresponding period in 1875 and \$230,495,497 in 1874. The total exports of produce were \$137,058,327, against \$132,955,398 in 1875 and \$158,635,210 in 1874. The total exports of specie were \$63,925,336, against \$57,122,832 m 1875 and \$32,142,503

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows :-- General merchandise imports, including dry goods, \$5,371,584; produce exports, \$7,170,896, and specie exports, \$2,675,878.

THE GOLD MARKET. Speculation in this department has been exceedingly uninteresting, and but for habit the market would probably be deserted by half of the young gentlemen who alternately howl their eighths and sing Sankey songs around the railing. The prices show a sharp decline since last week, and the uncovered short interest is still believed to be very large. Thus far the Servian war has not been the godsend to the buils that was expected, and the shipments of the week appear

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	11136	1113%	111%	11134
Tuesday	1115	11124	111%	11136
Wednesday		11137	111 %	1115
Thursday		1114	11136	1114
Friday		11196	11134	11136
Saturday		11114	1113	1113

to have fallen still-born. The following was the range

The transactions in these have been fairly up to the average, and they continue to command firm prices, in obedience to the demand for investment. Higher prices are anticipated as the season advances, and people begin to recognize the fact that the time has sed when money can be quickly turned, as formerly. by dealing in the fancy securities of the Stock Board.

of an undoubted character divide the honors of the public with governments, and during the week have been strong, if not active. This is true of some of the St. Paul, the Northwestern and Pacific Issues. SOUTHERN STATE BONDS

were without new features. The principal dealings were in Tennessees, Missouris and Louisiana consols. The latter, however, show a decline, notwithstanding the payment of interest and the prospect of an abun dant crop. The unsettled political condition in several of the cotton States, incident to the election, may not be without its effect upon their securities; but in time they promise a recovery to something like their former strength. District of Columbia 3.65's were also favorites, selling up to 73 and down to 7134.

MINING INTELLIGENCE. The news from San Francisco during the latter part of the week indicated the existence of a feverish market; but, thus far, a panic has been escaped, although

prices have suffered a sharp decline. The statistics of silver mining show that the total product of the world in the year 1873 was \$85,250,000,

apportioned as follows:-	
United States	\$36,500,000
Central and South America	8,000,000
England and its colonies	
France and Spain	
Mexico	
Canada	
Germany	
Other countries	. 2,750,000
Total	205 050 000

the New World by Columbus to the year 1873 is \$715,000,000.

districts, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for the quarter ending June 30, aggregate \$17,600,000, against \$15,786,000 for the previous quarter. There has been a marked falling off in the deliveries from the Consolidated Virginia mine during the past sixty days, but the outturn from the California mine has mor than made good the deficiency from that quarter, and the result for the baif year is the largest in the history of the country. For the quarter ending June 30, 1875, the receipts were \$12,131,800, against \$10,448,700 for the previous quarter, making a total of \$22,580,500 for the half year ending June 30, 1875,

1876.	Silver Bars.	Gold Bars.	Coin.
inuary	\$2,590,300	\$700,000	\$1,272,990
ebruary		608,900	1,081,200
arch	4,839,000	718,000	1,171,400
pril	3,606,600 .	734,300	1,731,300
жу	3,168,000	996,100	1,098,300
ine	2,203,100	836,200	2,333,000
Totals	. \$19,215,600	\$4,587,500	\$9,588,100
1875	10,334,700	4,235,100	8,010,700
1 1874	9,970,709	4,339,200	5,162,900

forms, Consolidated Virginia, Beleher and Ophir mines is in gold, and much of it is sent here in the form of Dore bars. Additional mills will be put in operation during the last half of the year, which may greatly in

past six months are annex	:ed:	-
From interior	1875. \$20,017,900	1876. \$30,581,200
North Coart route	1,245,100 270,000	1,120,300 750,400
Mexico	1,047,500	925,400
Totals	\$99 580 500	423 387 300

There has been a gain of 33 per cent in the receipts forma. Of the imports to Mexico, \$437,700 was in Com and the balance in fine silver.

COLORADO MINES AND MILLS. For the week ending July 7 the Judd & Crosby works, in Clear Creek county, turned out silver bars of the coin value of \$6,571. Several tons of ore from the Atlantic mine yielded silver at the rate of 310 to 1,000 ounces to the ton and a large quantity of lead. The owners of the Polican and Dives mines have made a truce by which work is resumed. About 140 men are employed in the two mines, and the ores continue to be extremely rich and remunerative. The Boston Company at St. John has a stock of 2,000 tons of ore on hand ready for milling. At the Hall Valley Smelt ing works, Park county, improvements have been introduced by which the bullion produced from a given quality of ore is very largely increased. New and valuable discoveries are reported almost daily in the Raubit Ear Range, Middle Park, as well as in the older

and better known portions of the Territory. MENORANDA. The dividends and interest payments in New York amount to \$48,385,918. Of this amount \$26,996,441 is on account of interest on the public debt, \$2,237,438 for interest on State debts, \$15,290,500 for dividends on railroad stock and interest on mortgages, \$2,197,375 by the New York city banks and \$1,436,095 by miscella. neous corporations. Add to this the amount payabl at Boston on city bonds, manufacturing companies and miscellaneous corporations, and there is a total of amount of money to be disbursed during July on ac-

count of dividends and interest. Business at London, as far as its magnitude is indicated by bank transactions, continues about 43 per cent less than last year. The London clearing for the first twenty-six weeks of the past four years compare

Six Months.		V 17 4
	London.	New York.
873	\$14,924,897,000	\$17,201,729,231
874	14,550,340,000	11,441,295,752
876	14,527,700,009	12,222,180,067
876	12,540,715,000	10,162,490,279
The decline since	last year is about	twelve per cent
t Landon and non	ely seventeen ner o	one hare

The official statement of the debt of New York July 1 makes the gross indeptedness \$161.165.292. The amount September 1, 1875, was \$161,696,591, so that there has been no material change in thit part of the debt represented by bonds and slocks. What change, f any, there has been in the floating or unrecognized debt the efficial reports co not enable us to determine. In his message of last January Mayor Wickham pleasantiy observed:- 'So far as I am aware the floating debt of the city has not increased during 1875."

The debt of Philadelphia in January last was

fort, Bremen and Berlin reichmarks are 95 to 95 % for | \$69,616,523, including guaranteed debt. That of Louislong and 95% to 96 for short, Amsterdam guilders clos-\$8,330,000 January 1, and the ratiroad loans were \$1,965,000. Newark issued "temporary loan bonds" of \$767,750, making its bonded debt \$9,465,750. The funded debt of Cleveland appears to be \$8,086,000, that of Portland \$6,462,800, that of Rochester \$5,579,000 and that of Albany \$3,683,000. Buffulo is sued \$125,600 in certificates in May, making its debt \$7,264 291. Toledo comes forward with a debt of \$3,015,561. Norfolk, Va., boasts a debt of \$2,150,014. and Nashville a debt of \$1,707,282. Of the other cities whose debts were given by us in January only two, Boston and New Orleans, show any reduction. Making these corrections in the table then given we find that according to the latest returns forty-one cities owe \$585,969,505. Adding the official statements of the debts of other municipalities in Massachusetts January 1, and in Onio September 30, we have an aggregate of \$625,395,060 in forty-one cities and the other municipalities of the two States. According to the census of 1870 all the municipalities of those States and of the counties in which the other cities are located owed \$223,887,398, or, adding the reported county debts of Phriadelphia and San Francisco, \$279,654,911. The increase in these municipalities, therefore, has been 125 per cent. There remain municipalities which owed in 1870, according to the census \$104,357,122. If the rate of increase in these other municipalities has been the same the total municipal debt of the United States is about \$855,000,000. As nearly all these statements are of date six months ago or more, it is probable that the debts of municipalities alone on the centennial anniversary of Independence Day were about \$990,000,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Cotton oull; midding, He.; low midding, Rec.; good ordinary, be. Net receipts, 55 bales. Sales, 100. Stock, 5,408. New Orlsans, July 15, 1870.
Cotton quiet; middling, 1114c; low middling, 1034c; good ordinary, 544c. Net receipts, 136 bales; gross, 155. Sales, 1,00. Stok, 52,835.

Cotton nominat: middling, 105,c.; low middling, 95,c., 105,c.; rood ordinary, 85,c. Net receipts, 16 bales. Exports coastwise, 29. Stock, 5,751. SAVANNAH, July 15, 1876.
Cotton quiet: middling, 103(c.; low middling, 103(c.) good ordinary, 8%c. Net receipts, 0 bales. Sales, 2. Stock

Cotton dull; middling, 11c.; low middling, 10 dc.; good rdinary, 9 dc. a 9 dc. Net receipts, 62 beles. Sales, 25, tock, 2.85; Stock, 2,852.

WHENINGTON, N. C., July 15, 1876.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 27/4c. Rosin quiet at \$1 20 for strained. Tar firm at \$1.76.

Flour unchanged; sales 1.500 bbls. Wheat dull; sale 2.000 bbls, wheat dull; sale 2.000 bbls is smeer winter Ohio at \$1.25. No. 1 Milwan kee Club held at \$1.25 extra white Michigan, \$1.47. Corn unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Milleed unchanged Canal freights unchanged, italifood freights unchanged like recents—Lumber, 790,000 feet. Canal supposents—Lumber, 284,000 feet.

Lunber, 28,000 feet. Canal shipments—Lumber, 28,000 feet. BUPALO, July 15, 1876.

Lake receipts—Flour, 3,469 bils; wheat, 184,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 do. Railroad receipts—Flour, 3,200 bils; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 do.; oats, 15,000 do.; rye, 14,000 do. Canal shipments for tide water—Wheat, 63,000 bushels; corn, 58,000 do.; oats, 15,000 do.; interior points—Corn, 8,000 bushels; crye, 1,1500 do. Railroad shipments—Flour, 3,200 bils; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 do.; oats, 1,000 do.; rye, 1,200 do. Canal freights lower; wheat, 5½c; corn, 5½c, to New York, tolis included, being the lowest rates ever known. Railroad freights firm; wheat, 6c, to New York, Four firm; sales 500 bils, at unchanged prices. Corn quiet and stendy; sales of 26,00 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at, 05,c. Wheat unsettled and dult; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.04; 1,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.30. Oats dult; no sales. Rye innetive. Burley neglected. Mait quiet, Provisions quiet, Pork, 20,00 heavy mess. Lard, 11½c. Highwines nominal at \$1.12½.

Plour steady. Wheat weak; No. 2 white Wabash, \$1.28; No. 3 do., \$1.10; extra white Michigan, \$1.29; anbed Michigan, \$1.29; anbed Michigan, \$1.29; anbed Michigan, \$1.07; August, \$1.08; September, \$1.09; No. 2 do., \$0e; No. 2 red whiter, spot and August, \$1.08; Cora quiet; high mixed, July, 4be.; September held at 52c., olf-3c. offered; low mixed, 489; do., 10e; and, 48c; damaged, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 32c; while, 314; Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 200 bbis.; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 de.; oats, 3,000 do.

Plour dull. Wheat unsettled, closing lower: No. 2 Chicago spring, 34%c. a 94%c., spot; bic. a 394%c., August; 17c. a 57%c. Soptemoer: No. 3 Chicago spring, 50c. a 816c., August; 17c. a 57%c., Soptemoer: No. 3 Chicago spring, 50c. a 816c.; rejected, 55c. a 85%c., Corn dull and a shade lower: No. 2 at 45%c., spot; August, 46%c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 75c. Rye inactive and lower at 62c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork unsettled, but generally lower; 1919 55 spot; \$10.75 a 819.77%; september. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; \$11.10 spot; \$11.20 September. Bulkipeats steady and unchanged. Ralicoad freights to New Tork, 25c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbs., wheat, 62,000 bushels; corn, 158,000 do.; cats, 38,000 do.; rye, 2,600 do. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 dbs.; wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 158,000 do.; cats, 41,000 do.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16, 1876.
The printing cloth market during the past week was an usually active for the season, and the saies reported foot up 148,000 pieces. The market closed firm at 3½c, for best extra 6-4 square clothe and 3½c, for best extra 6-4 square clothe and 3½c for best standards.

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugar-Demand active; prices have advanced. The cane fields all over the island are very promising in appearance and the webther is very favorable; there is an anticipated excess in the sagar crop; Nos. 10 to 12, Butch standard, 25, a N reals per arrobe; Nos. 10 to 20, Butch standard, 25, a 10 reals; molasses sugars, Nos. 7 to 10, at 65, a 7 reals; concentrated sugars, lair to good quality, 4 a 45, reals; muscovade sugars, common to lair, 65, a 75, reals; lair to good refining, 75, a 75, reals; lair to good refining, 75, a 75, reals; care to good refining, 75, a S reals per arrobe: Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, *\footnote{S}_4 in 10 reals; more and the power of deciding the question as to good outlity, 4 a 4's, reals; in the power of deciding the question as to whom will be additionable to the districts and receive a large majority of the votes. But the sachems have the power of deciding the question as to whom will be additionable to the little states and the power of deciding the question as to whom will be additionable to the little states. Notes in waterican sucar cared. Lard, in keep, \$20 degrees polarization, 4 reals per ker. Bacon, \$34 a \$45.0 holds, to the United States. Molesas in sominal, little left; 50 degrees polarization, 4 reals per ker. Bacon, \$34 a \$45.0 holds, to the United States. Molesas mominal, little left; 50 degrees polarization, 4 reals per ker. Bacon, \$34 a \$45.0 holds, to the United States. Molesas for polarization, 4 reals per ker. Bacon, \$34 a \$45.0 holds, to the United States, \$10 per bib. Tailow, \$22 a \$280 per arrobe; quintal, Wax—Yellow, \$15 a \$16.50 per arrobe; white, \$25 a \$281, honey, \$5 reals per gallon, Onions, no stock here. Coal oil, in tins, \$14 reals per gallon, Onions, no stock here. Coal oil, in tins, \$14 reals per gallon, Onions, no stock here. Coal oil, in tins, \$14 reals per gallon, Depth of the United States, \$25 per Mr. pitch phos. \$14 a \$25 per arrobe. Chewing to bacco, \$20 a \$280 per degree and the United States; the rates are unchanged. So and the properties to subservincely with the Shrievand of suitable and disposable tonnage has curtailed business for the United States; the rates are unchanged. So and the properties of the suitable and disposable tonnage has curtailed business for the United States; the rates are unchanged. So and the properties of the suitable properties at the properties o

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORT-gage New York city Property; city Railroad Stocks and onds bought and sold. H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway. OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company.

New Yong, June 21, 1876.

A dividend of four per cent has been declared by this company, payable on the let day of August next, to the bondinoder of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Treasurer.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. A DULTS MAY ACQUIRS A KEY TO THE SCIENCE as bookkeeping by a few practical lessons under the personal instruction of C. C. MARSH, author of the works on bookkeeping. Apply for terms at 726 Broadway. PARTNER WANTED-TO ATTEND THE PINANCIAL department of an old established downtown wholesale manufacturing house; no incebte inness; good stock of goods; \$1,000 will purchase one-hall interest. Address WINES, therald office.

PARTNER WANTED-ACTIVE PREFERRED, WITH \$25,000, to extend the business of a manufactory of staple proprietary grounds for manufactorer's use; mex-continuate reserves. Address CHEMICALS, Heraid WANTED SOOD TO \$10,000 IN A SAFE AND FIRST V class paying office business; party will be given large profit on the capital or can be admitted to general or special partnership. Address, with real name, HOPE, Hovald.

WANTED-A PARTY, WITH \$500, TO JOIN ADVER-tiser in manufacturing a new and novel toy for the holidays; a large order now on hand. Call on S. K. COOKE & CO. 32 Chambers st. \$100 - ANY HONEST BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS business which dull times don't affect.

HARDING, 681 Broadway.

\$500 WILL PURCHASE A NICE COFFEE SALOON on this city. Address W. H., box 120 Beraid office. \$750 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALP interest in an established each ouslness, paying SEO per mouth. 656 Broadway, room 6.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Timothy Regan, a laborer in the Custom House, was held in default of \$1,000, for feloniously assaulting Dennis Halsey, thigh with a sword. Justice Wandell also held to answer Michael Finnerty, a ruger, residing at No. 20 flose street, for feloniously assaulting Charles Marin by cutting him on the shoulder with a knife, inflicting

cuting him on the radiated with a same sight wonds.

Thomas Morris, of No. 207 Grand street, was held for traid on complaint of John Drennen, of No. 1,146 First avenue, who charged that while counting his money in the Bowery, corner of Bayard street, the accused came along and snatched it. He was arrested by an officer of the Sixth precinct. Bail \$1,000. FOUND DROWNED.

The capiain of the tugboat Vixen found the body of a Saturday evening. The body was that of a man fiftyive years of age, five feet seven inches in height, gray hair, baid on top of the head, dark coat, vest and paints, white shirt and seeks, Oxford the snoes. The remains were much decomposed. The body was removed to the Brooklyn Morgue and Coroner Simms notified.

Tammany's Revolt and Threatened Reorganization.

HOW THE SACHEMS STAND.

John Kelly's Peculiar Position in the Present Campaign.

THE INDORSEMENT FARCE.

Governor Tilden's Friends on , the Warpath.

The trying heat of the last week did not operate in keeping the politicians quiet. With the thermometer beating around the bush at 100 in the shade it would be imagined that democratic and republican statesmen alike might may down their arms for a brief period. But superbuman efforts and great self-control are required by the average solution in order to keep at all times from active warfare. The meeting of the Tam-many Hall General Committee on Tuesday evening last is a good exemplification of this peculiar state of

Affairs.

TAMMANY'S INDORSEMENT OF JOHN KELLY. Since this famous gathering the local politicians have been almost solely occupied in discussing the scenes consequent upon the singular resolution introduced in the Wigwam indorsing the administration of Mr. John Kelly. Friends of the latter gentlemen positively assert that they knew nothing whatever of this resolution before it was introduced. Their innocence may be questioned. . It is not likely that so important a document would be presented without consultation with the "Boss." Mr. A. Brown, the mover, is a delegate from the Twenty-first Assembly district. He is clerk with Police Justice Duffy, and of course it fellows that his political inspirations come from an innate desire for the public wetture. No other incentive could possibly urge uself upon the political mind. When a leader's action is indorsed it is presumed that the organization over which he presides gives unqualified approbation to all his acts. Now, it happens that Mr. Kelly, notwithstanding the express instructions of the State Convention at Utica in support of Mr. Tilden, went to St. Louis and mangurated a little personal wariare against the reform Governor. For this he is now indersed. Then a Tammany headquarters, with all the paraphernalia of parior accommodation, huge posters, pamphiets, New York Aldermen and other exciting incidentals, was established. Mr. Cooper has charged this offence against John Keily. No resolution of Tammany, either in General Committee or Committee on Organization, was passed authorizing such a proceeding. Yet the resolution of indersement was hurried through by a large majority, and the Tammany General Committee now sustain this rebellious act. Where is Boyd's Committee on Discipline? That distinguished representative of Fouquier Tinville unesitatingly scalped John Morrissey, Thomas A. Ledwith. Thomas Costigan and others for imaginary offences. For actual rebellion and direct breach of party usage Mr. John Kelly, instead of being expelled, is exalted to the skies. The contrast is apparent.

THE TAMMANY REORGANIZATION PLAN. In last Monday's HERALD a proper explanation was given as to how Tammany could be reorganized. Very few understand this matter thorougly, even politicians themselves. The boast has often been made by mem-bers of the Tammany Society that their organization is not political, and does not interfere with the outside body known as the Tammany Hall General Committee. But this is all a sham. The sachems of the Tammany Society really hold the General Committee in their They can, at any time, by a majority vote, declare a general committee irregular and order a new-election. Should John Kelly to-morrow find that a majority of the present General Committee is against him, and he holds control of seven sachems out of thirteen, a new election might be or-dered and the general body again packed with adherents of his. A Kelly opposition

Reliy, and consequently will not object to reorganization.

3. Henry L. Clinton is one of the associate counsel with Judge Hitton in the Stewart will case. He is understood to be a warm personal friend of Surrogate Calvin. A nomination of the latter for Surrogate in the fail received through Mr. Tiden's influence might effectually place Sachem Clinton on the Gevernor's side for reorganization as against John Kedy.

4. Ex-Judge John J. Friedman will stand by the Governor in any political undertaking. Through Keny's blunder last tall he was beaten for judge of the Supernor Court. Mr. Ottendorier is a bosom friend of Judge Friedman.

5. Edward Cooper is undoubtedly against Kelly.

6. Munro Distendorf holds a \$2,500 place as counsel to the Excise Board from Augustus Sciell's district. He is an independent gentleman, and a place of \$3,000 might induce him to forfeit any lingering allegiance in his heart to the Tammany "Boss."

7. Miles B. Andrus was formerly a free soiler. He is not indebted to Mr. Kelly for anything. Would probably lavo, immediate reorganization.

8. Edward L. Donnelly, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, will stand by Kelly. (And why not?)

9. Bernard Relity may be piaced as a friend of John Kelly's. He has a host of supporters, however, on both sides of the house and in the Anti-Tammany organization. His candidacy for Sheriff is likely to receive the indorsement of conflicting wings of the party, and he will have to trim his sails with the political currents.

10. Fredereck Smythe may be put down as good for

and he will have to trim ans saits with the political currents.

10. Fredereck Smythe may be put down as good for Neily, aithough he does not feel particularly happy over his defeat for Recorder last lall.

It John Keily may safely be recorded as likely to look out for himself. (And why not?)

12. One of the great political puzzles of the day centres in the political standing of Colonel "Tom" Dunlap, Commissioner of Jurors. At St. Louis he was one of the first men to congratulate Henry J. Tilden on his brother "sammy's monimation for the Presidency. Where he stood in the fight between Keily and Tiden no human being can tell. He is said to be an old and warm friend of the Governor's; also of John Keily. The only saie solution of this problem is to prophesy that "Tom" will stay with Keily as long as he can control seven votes of the Sachems.

13. Colonel James Hagtey is last on the list. He was elected one of the sachems in April. At St. Louis he was fierce against Tilden, and used his scaling kinic freely. Bagley is of a very warm temperament when he espouses the caune of a friend. On Bagley's crest is emolazoned the firsh wolf dog (now entirely extinct), with the motto, "Gentle when stroked—heree when provoked." The gallant tolonel may be, therefore, placed in the same category with "Tom" Dunlap. He has always been a great admirer and friend of Comptrolier Green. A short time previous to the St. Louis Convention he shouted for Tilden. Now those tendences do not exactly work in the same groove with "Keilyism," and it is really doubtful where Bagley will henceforth cast his political fortunes. (But must the country suffer?)

A conclusion.

Taking the estimate of the Sachems' position, it would appear that Governor Tilden can procure a majority whenever be thinks it feasible to reorganize Tammany Hall and send Mr. Kelly's phalanx out in the cold. The whole malter, then, resolves itself into a question of reashibity. The Governor is looked upon as a remarkably stread man, and will make master and the same groove wi

chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. A reorganization was demanded by the Sachems. An idention took place, when the Wood men were declared it.

It is in the property of the Sachems. An identification of property of the Sachems. An identification of the Sachems of t

we town and the other two is the most wir Representatives were present from each wir republican party. The Conking, Fenton

Morgan and Fenton. Fenton and Robertson. Robertson and Fenton. Cornell and Robertson.

Cornell and Fenton.
Fenton and Cornell.
These tickets were advocated from different standpoints. The principal arguments used bore upon the
absolute necessity for harmonizing the party in the
State sgainst the common enemy. If the Morgan and
Fenton ticket can be agreed upon and the people
should ratily the nominations at the polls, then it is
suggested that President Hayes, if he can attain that
time, might take Governor Morgan into his Cabinet.
Mr. Fenton could thus step into the gubernatorial
chair. But these contingencies are very remote.
Politicians, however, look ar ahead in making their
combinations.

KELLY'S PLEDGES.

HOW HE CIRCULATED ANTI-HACKETT PAMPHLETS AND DECLINED TO PAY FOR THE WORK.

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter met Mr. Patrick Bernard McLaughlin. He is an Irish exile, now living at No. 86 East Third street, and was formerly an active worker in Tammany Hall. He was asked :-"When did you work for Tammany Hall last and what did you do ?"?

"On the 8th of October last, twenty-six days previous to the election, Colonel Fellows met me on Union square. He had been trying to get me a position. He asked me if I had any objection to being introduced to Mr. John Kelly. I said no. We then walked to Tammany Hall where the introduction took place.

troduction take place?" "In the morning, about half-past nine or ten o'clock."

"No one who could hear the conversation that took place, except Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fellows and mysolf." Did Mr. Fellows hear all of the talk?"

"No, sir; as soon as he had introduced me he turned aside, but did not leave the room. "What did Mr. John Kelly say to you then?"

"He asked me to go among my countrymen and friends and to advocate the cause of the Tammany Hall party in every way I could and as soon as the election was over he would give me a position." Did you accept the position?" "I told him that I would and that it was well known

that I had always done so. We parted then and I was

going out when he called me back to impress my duties on my mind, hoping that I would not forgot my
duty as the party was hard run."
"How did you carry out your instructions?"
"I went among my irrends up town, addressed several meetings of workingmen called under the anspices
of Tammany Hall, and tweive days before the election
I went again to see Mr. Kelly, in Tammany Hall, to regeve instructions. He then gave me directions to get
from Treasurer Donnelly copies of a four page anonymous, printed pamphlet, addressed, "To the Voters of
the City o. New York," in opposition to the re-election
of Benjamin K. Phelps as District Attorney, and also
copies of a forty-six page printed pamphlet, not signed,

of Benjamin K. Phelps as Destrict Attorney, and also copies of a forty-six page printed pamphlet, not agned, entitled, The Record or John K. Hackett as Recorder, Founded Upon official Documents.*

"How many did you get of them?"

"About 1,200 of each, and distributed them among the clubs and private citizens whom 1 knew were a little weak on Tammany Hall."

"What else did Mr. Kelly say at that time?"

"He told me that I would be paid the usual expenses."

penses."

"What are the usual expenses of such work?"

"Since Mr. Kelly has had charge of the organization.
I have been paid at the rate of \$5 per day, when so employed, but not by him."

"From whom did you receive your pay?"

"Formerly from one of the leaders of the party. I will not give his name."

"Did you get anything for the work you have just described?"

"Na. a. "."

will not give his name."

"Did you get anything for the work you have just described."

"No, sir, I never did. I worked twenty-six days, at mile the rate of \$5 per day, amounting to \$130. On election day I stopped in my own district, the Tenth of \$5 per day, amounting to \$130. On election day I stopped in my own district, the Tenth of the student of

day' to see Commissioner Brennan about acting a position for me on the Island."
"Did you see Commissioner Brennan?"
"I did sir, about a week after that, and he saw alr. Kelly saw him overy day and had never mentions."
"Did you tell that to Mr. Kelly?"
"I did, and he would he all right."
"I'd id, and he would hardly speak to me. He refused to do anything whatever for me."
"What did you do to recover your pay after he refused to did you?"
"I' commenced suit in the Fourth District Civil Court, before Judge John A. Diokill, to recover the \$130. The case was returnable on June 23, 1876, but was adjourned until July 7, because Mr. Kelly was in \$81, Louis. Mr. Kelly was out of town again, and on July 12 the case came up again and judgment was given to me for the full amount and costs. On the same day I was served with an order to show cause why that judgment should not be opened, and to-day Mr. Kelly was in court with his counse! He said that he could not remember whether he had promised to pay me or not, and thereupon the Court reversed its decision, and now I have no chance of getting either my pay for the work or the costs of the sait."

HOME RULE IN HARLEM.

HOME RULE IN HARLEM.

Ex-Senator Hugh II. Muore, who has been the leader of the Tammany General Constittee in the Twenty first Assembly district since 1872, when Henry W. leader that took strong ground in favor of Samuel J. Tilden for President. In 1873, against his better judgnent, he submitted to the dictation of the Central Committee in the nomination of Charles Crary for the Assembly, a very unpopular man in his district. This caused a revolt, and some of the best men on the com-mittee resigned, and voted in preference for William Haw, Jr., the republican candidate, who was thought to be better able to be it Genet, the independent candidate. Senator Moore was greatly misunderstool, and became very unpopular with a large class. He acknowledges that Crary's nomination was a mistake, and he sees the evil of outside dictation more forcibly than he otherwise would. His support of Tilden from the first is one of the iruits of that experience of three years ago; another is his determination to advocate in Tammany Hail a fairer system of conducting the primary elections. The system he favors was ordered by the State Central Committee in 1872, but never carried out. John Kelly advocated it about the time he was in Consress. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Walter Gibson, of Harlem, presented to Tammany Hail a petation in favor of it, signed by fifty-loar of the most reputable democrats of Harlem and Yorkville, and advocated it before the Committee on Organization and a sub-committee of the same.

Last Friday night it was Senster Moore's intention to offer the following resolutions at a meeting of the Twenty-lirst Assembly Platic Committee of Tammany Hail, but as Aderman McCarry, who is airast that the measure may endanger his renomination, and one or two others pleaded for postponement, he delerred offering it till the next meeting, when he hopes the committee will be upanimous. Mr. Moore considers this innovation a greater reform than the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, for it drives the worst men out of politics, and that Kelly and Morrissey can best settle their differences by appealing to the people in the 600 election districts.

Resolved. That it is the sense of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-first Assembly district. and he sees the evil of outside dictation more forcibly

tion districts.

Resolved. That it is the sense of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-first Assembly district, that the present agst m of ho ding primarles should be so modified as to eliminat all fraud, as to enable the people to attend them with less inconvenience to themselves and as to allow of a min-raty representation.

Resolved. That an euroineant of all democratic voters would prevent not resid uts, repenters and ballot box suffers from voting; that a primary in the election district would be nearer everybody's home and would enable the people to deposit their votes on arrival at the poils, and that a one name, instead of an at large, ticket, would enable the deposit their votes on arrival at the poils, and that a one name, instead of an at large, ticket, would enable calcion district to scare its favorite.

A nome rule club was started in Harlem Thursday night to organize the election districts, to form a democratic organization which would give a voice to all and to repudiate the Tammany and anti-Tammany committees which were put in power by a sham election.

STATEN ISLAND DEMOCRATS. At a meeting of the Richmond National Democration

Club, recently held in the village of Richmond, S. L., S. Metcalfo; Vice Presidents, Thomas E. Gill, Lawrence Scaver, Joseph R. Clarke, Charles Morgan, Henry S. Samuols, Patrick Fell, J. Kadlets and Edward Bowe; Recording Secretary, Stephen D. Stephens, Jr.; Corre-sponding Secretary, James W. Clawson; Treasurer, John L. Young.

CLAIMS AGAINST BANKERS.

EXECUTIONS ISSUED FOR THE RECOVERY OF COSTS IN THE GOLD AND STOCK SUITS.

When Mr. Sheridan Shook was Internal Revenue Collector in 1834 he collected from the bankers and brokers a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent on gold and stocks. The tax was paid in many cases under protest, and legal proceedings were commenced in seventy-two suits against Mr. Shook, who represented the government. in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1871. In the United States Circuit Court that year a decision was given against the plaintiffs. They carried the case, however, to the Supreme Court at Washington in 1874, when the case was again de cided against them. The United States authorities have recently issued executions for the recovery of cosis in the above entitled action, and have been served by United States Murshal John E. Dowley.

The amount claimed in each case was \$22.72. About ten executions were returned nucla bona.

The following is the list of those who have paid:—
W. H. Pendleton and Beveriy Robinson, Jr., No. 24.
New street; Henry F. Morgan, No. 35 William street;
H. F. Verhneven and Charles Kno laugh, No. 35 Broad street; Angustus, S. Peabody and Theron S. Knapp, No. 11 Wall street; W. A. Whittinghaus and John V. Varnon and Christopher R. St. George, No. 25 Broad street; Henry and Edward J. Morgan, No. 34 Broad street; Henry and Edward J. Morgan, No. 34 Broad street; Augustug S. Peabody and Theron S. Knapp, No. 11 Wall street; W. A. Whittinghaus and John V. Varuon and Christopher R. St. George, No. 1 Broad street; Henry and Edward J. Morgan, No. 32 William street; Charles E. Kearney and George E. Sampson, No. 92 Broadway; Louis G. Schiffer, No. 81 Vossy street; Horman Kamiah and Emil Sauer, No. 82 Exchange piace; H. F. Marquand, No. 29 Nassau street; Matthus L. B. Martin, No. 8 Wait street; No. 16 Exchange piace; H. F. Marquand, No. 20 Nassau street; Matthus L. B. Martin, No. 8 Wait street; No. 70 Piatt 2: tim, No. 8 Wait street; Raudall H. Foote, No. 70 Uradiany; Mores H. Moses, Iormerly oanker now grosses me., No. 81 Vossy street; Alexander G. Wood, Strivitor of Filor & Wood, No. 16 Broad street Charles H. Harvey and James L. Scarles, survivors of Gily & Harvey, No. 67 Exchange street; Joseph G. Milis and Charles P. Currie, No. 74 Broadway; William H. Whittington, No. 11 Wall street; Charles G. Suydam, No. 24 New street; E. O. Reed, No. 37 Wall street; Edward H. Dibble and H. S. Cambloss, No. 22 New street; successors of James B. Alexander & Co., No. 70 William street; Euclid Waterhouse and Eldridge Gerry Pearl, No. 19 New street; Thomas B. and Stepnen B. Musgrave, No. 19 Broad street; Ludwig C. Meyer and Christian Grave, No. 43 Exchange place; William M. Parks and Benjamin D. Smith, Jr., No. 28 Broad street; John B. Manning and Albert De Forrekt, No. 78 Broadway; Haslett McKein, No. 47 Wall street; George S. Scott, R. J. Capron, W. E. Strong and S. F. Massett, No. 36 Broad street; Hearing a Campbell, No. 8 Broad street; Juhn E. Prince and Henry Redmond, No. 34 Broadway; H. R. Dater & Co. and William Timpson, No. 26 Broad street; Henry S. Fearing and G. R. Fearing, survivors of Fearing & Campbell, No. 8 Broad street; Juhus R. Brockieman, Charles Unger, No. 19 Broad street; Henry R. Fearing and G. R. Fearing, Survivors of Fearing & Campbell, No. 8 Broad street; Juhus R. Brockieman, Charles Unger, No. 46 Exchange place; G. D. Arthur & Kennedy, No. 30 Wall stre

Van Schalek & Co. James A. French and Co. Schale & Co. James A. Schaler Benator Doollittle, of Chicago, represented the bankers in court at Washington, while Mr. G. E. Simpson, of this city, got the cases in shape and caused the plaintiffs to sue the government.

ROBBERY AND RESTITUTION.

On the 9th inst. \$425 in greenbacks and a gold watch worth \$200 were stolen from the residence of Mr. Rufus Repegine, of No. 235 Clermont avenue, Brook-

KEROSENE OIL EXPLOSION.

Bridget Smith, aged twenty years, residing on York street, near Pearl, Brooklyn, was severely curned about the body by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp which she let fall. John Rogers, in trying to extin-guish the flames, was also urned on both hands. The girl, whose injuries are of a serious nature, was re-moved to the city Hospital.

DISGUSTING CONDUCT.

J. Roth, a clerk in the Ordnance Department, Headquarters of the Army of the East, corner of House t and Greene streets, was arraigned before Judge Dudy,